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(71) Applicant: **AIRBAGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**  
**St. Alphage House, Fore Street**  
**London EC2Y 5DH (GB)**

(72) Inventor: **Graham, Raymond**  
**6 Crooke Lane,**  
**Wilsden**  
**Bradford,**  
**West Yorkshire (GB)**

Inventor: **Litton, Michael Gervase**  
**9 Grangemuir Road**  
**Prestwick,**  
**Ayrshire (GB)**

Inventor: **Kavanagh, Christopher Paul**  
**15 Leek Road,**  
**Mossley**  
**Congleton,**  
**Cheshire (GB)**

Inventor: **Valkenburg, Simon**  
**17 Rowan Mews**  
**Macclesfield,**  
**Cheshire (GB)**

(74) Representative: **Wharton, Peter Robert**  
**Urquhart-Dykes & Lord**  
**Inventions House**  
**Valley Court, Canal Road**  
**Bradford BD1 4SP (GB)**

(54) Air bag

(57) A method of manufacturing an air bag by weaving on a loom which comprises forming at least an upper (10) and lower (12) fabric simultaneously and causing the two fabrics to be combined in selected

areas of a desired shape (14) whereby to define and enclose or substantially enclose space. The air bags have straps (22) woven in simultaneously to limit and control the inflation characteristics of the bag in use.

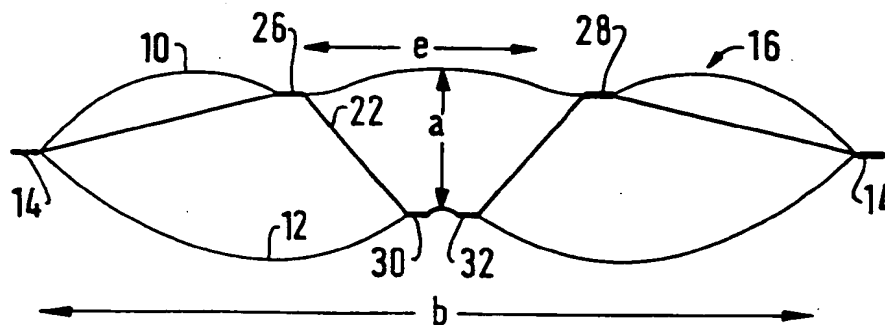


FIG. 8

This invention relates to an air bag and in particular relates to an inflatable air bag for the protection of vehicle occupants in the event of a collision.

Considerable interest is at present being shown in the wider application of air bag safety restraints for use in transportation. These are in general bags stowed towards the front of the passenger compartment of a vehicle arranged to inflate rapidly in the event of a collision and thus restrain the occupants of the vehicle and prevent them being injured by being thrown against hard internal surfaces within the vehicle. Currently produced air bags, especially those for the driver's side, tend to be manufactured from a chlorobutadiene rubber coated polyamide (nylon) fabric. The chlorobutadiene rubber (Neoprene) makes the fabric impermeable to gases and particles, provides flame resistant properties to the basic strength bearing fabric, has relatively good long term aging performance and facilitates the production and assembly of the bag which can be carried out by vulcanising or by sewing. In the latter case the dimensional stability and ease of cutting conferred on the basic polyamide fabric by the synthetic rubber is advantageous. A polyamide textile material is chosen because of its good strength and in particular its good elongation characteristics and because of its free availability. This combination has proved successful in air bag applications to date especially where pyrotechnic means of generating the gases for inflation are employed. However the fabric is relatively expensive to produce and is relatively bulky.

The use of a coating has led to the adoption of venting holes to provide an energy absorption function. Thereby development engineers have had relatively few, simple, parameters to 'tune', for example vent hole size and number, bag diameter and the provision and placing of restraining straps if used.

There have been proposals, e.g. GB-A-1507152, to weave air bags in one piece using a double weave method to produce a "pillow case"-like product. However such square bags have not found favour for driver-side applications for a variety of reasons: for example, they are bulkier than an equivalent circular bag, therefore more difficult to conceal, and their inflation characteristics are not the same as circular bags, leading to the need for larger capacity gas generators.

The invention seeks to provide a method of producing air bags which will be more efficient to produce with a higher and more consistent quality than is currently available. Furthermore the invention seeks to provide an air bag which is less bulky and takes up less space in its stored condition.

In its broadest aspect the present invention provides a method of manufacturing an air bag

which comprises weaving on a loom an upper and lower fabric simultaneously, the two fabrics being combined in selected areas whereby to define a seam, and cutting within the seam to produce a bag, characterised in that the seam is of substantially circular shape, the bag does not have an additional coating, and the permeability of the bag is determined by controlling the sett thereby utilising the permeability of the weave itself.

By the method of the invention the main body of an air bag can be woven in one operation without requiring fabric to be cut and sewn (or adhered), and the shape woven may be chosen to give any two dimensional shape of final bag, e.g. circular or at least non-square. It will be appreciated that it is relatively easy to weave a square double fabric, but the production of other shapes such as a circle has not hitherto been considered practical.

Furthermore, the air bag in accordance with the invention may, but will preferably not, be provided with a coating, as it is both expensive and vulnerable to ageing degradation and damage.

The permeability of the bag may be controlled either by having an extremely tight weave which may then require vent holes as with the current air bag proposals, or by utilising the weave permeability itself and having no separate purpose-cut vent holes. The bag of the invention will preferably be provided with a throat to enable it to be attached to currently-available gas generators for inflation.

In systems where the heat produced by the initial explosion of the gas generator would damage the fabric, additional protection may be incorporated, at least in the throat area.

However, as generator technology improves it is expected that the need for this will decrease.

In accordance with the invention the air bag is woven substantially in one construction with reinforced edges. The weave allows for any shape which can be reduced to two or more flat plies, on top of each other. However it is preferred to produce a substantially circular bag such as would be required for a driver's side device in a vehicle.

The manufacturing method of the invention allows a further advantage. In some current designs of bag internal straps are positioned within the bag so as to limit and control the degree of inflation of the bag. The addition of these straps further increases the cost of producing a conventional bag. In accordance with the invention, such limiting straps can be woven-in at the same time that the bag is produced without significantly increasing production times.

The air bags of the invention are preferably woven from synthetic yarns such as polyamide or polyester, especially the former but other yarns such as polyolefin, including polyethylene and

polypropylene, acrylic, aramid, carbon, glass ceramic may be used as may natural fibre yarns. The yarns may be in the form of mono- or multi-filaments or staple fibres. Yarn counts may vary widely, e.g. between 100 and 2000 Dtex, and specific counts found useful include 235, 350, 470, 940, and 1880 Dtex. A combination of counts in the same fabric may be used.

Looms on which the bag of the invention may be produced include those having a Jacquard or equivalent mechanism, e.g. specifically having an open shed, closed shed, centre shed, double lift, mechanical or electronic Jacquard, especially the latter. Examples include water jet, air jet, shuttle, projectile, needle or rapier (rigid or flexible) looms, and rapier or projectile looms are currently preferred.

The weave pattern is chosen in accordance with the desired characteristics of the bag to be produced especially with regard to such characteristics as permeability of the final weave. Normally the weave should be fairly tight to control the permeability of the bag, especially the upper or "face" side. In order to achieve a maximum setting the following formula may be employed:

$$T = D \times W / (W + I)$$

wherein

- T = No. of threads/cm
- D = No. of thread diameters/cm
- W = No. of threads/repeat of weave
- I = No. of intersections/repeat of weave

For example, using a 940 Dtex yarn:

$$T = 30.81 \times 2 / (2 + 2) \\ = 15.4/\text{cm}$$

Where:

- D is 30.81 for a 940 Dtex yarn
- W is 2 threads per repeat
- I is 2 intersections per repeat

By using this construction in combination with different weave patterns, different front and back fabrics can be produced and permeability tailored to end-use requirements. Furthermore, by controlling the woven fabric density the stability and security of the woven seam is ensured without the necessity of additional aids to prevent slippage, e.g. adhesive, polymer or resin impregnation or coating.

In many instances it is preferable to weave the bag with unstabilised yarn after which it can be heat set to induce shrinkage and produce the final stabilised end product.

The invention will be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a partial plan view of a circular air bag being produced on a loom;

Figure 2 illustrates the weave of the fabric layers in the bag of Figure 1;

Figure 3 illustrates the weave of the bag edges in the bag of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an enlarged diagrammatic sectional view through the bag at a join taken on lines 4-4 in figure 1 shown of the interlacing;

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic plan view of a bag illustrating the positioning of straps;

Figure 6 is a section on lines W-R or V-S in figure 5;

Figure 7 is a section on lines P-U or Q-T in figure 5; and

Figure 8 is a sectional view of a bag when inflated.

Figure 9 illustrates an alternative weave of the edge of the joint;

Figure 10 illustrates a form of fabric having a reinforced area;

Figure 11 illustrates the use of coloured yarn for centering;

Figure 12 illustrates a reinforced throat area;

Figure 13 illustrates the use of a welded throat ring;

Figures 14 and 15 are a similar views to Figures 5 & 6 of a modified form of strap; and

Figure 16 illustrates another form of strap construction.

Referring to the drawings, figure 1 illustrates fabric production on a loom wherein two fabrics or plies are produced simultaneously being joined at selected areas as described more fully hereinafter. As can be seen more clearly from figure 4, an upper fabric 10 and lower fabric 12 are produced simultaneously using a weave referred to as 'weave A'. This constitutes two quite separate plies. However at selected area or join portions 14, the two fabrics 10 and 12 are combined into a single fabric referred to as 'weave B'. In one example the portions 10 and 12 may be woven in a plain weave (figure 2) and when brought together at 14 a hopsack weave (figure 3) combines the two. Other combinations of weave are possible.

As an alternative, illustrated in figure 4(b), a "cross-over" joint may be used. In this the top 10 and bottom 12 fabrics are interchanged several times to form the seam, e.g. with a spacing of 5mm. Again the seam will be substantially circular in plan view. This construction has the advantages of good energy-absorption capabilities, even yarn take-up during weaving, and higher resolution of the circular shape. Furthermore, the load path in a yarn during dynamic inflation of the bag is more favourable.

In this manner, in one continuous operation a number of air bags generally designated 16 can be produced. Cutting round the join area 14 releases

each air bag 16 from the fabric web.

The shape of the air bag, in the present case circular, and its size, can be adjusted by using the loom programming means, for example the Jacquard mechanism, to produce the desired weaves and portions 10, 12 and 14 respectively. The weave sett is preferably square after finishing, that is the number ends/cm equals the number of picks/cm and the bag preferably has symmetry from left to right and from top to bottom.

In order to simplify the weaving process it is preferable that the bands 18, 20 running in the warp direction along the selvedge of the fabric (E-F and G-H in figure 1) are woven from warp ends run from separate warp beams whereas the main width of the fabric (between F and G in figure 1) are from the main loom warp beam.

In order to control the inflation of the bag when finished, 'straps' 22 (Figures 6 & 7) may be formed during weaving. The 'straps', with the method of the invention, can best be incorporated as loose yarns in either warp or weft direction, warpwise straps being indicated in figure 5 by the letters P-U and Q-T, and weftwise straps are indicated by the letters W-R and V-S. Preferably the fibres forming the straps are of stronger, non-shrink heat resistant textile material such as aramids, eg Kevlar. Referring to figure 6, in which the straps 22 are woven in the weft direction, aramid fibre wefts are introduced along with the main body wefts at a W-R and/or V-S. The Aramid fibres 22 are attached to the upper fabric 10 at 26 where they are woven together with the body wefts, and again at 28. The aramid wefts are also attached at 30 and 32 to the lower fabric 12 in a similar manner. Similar woven attachment points are provided for aramid warps P-U or Q-T as shown in figure 7.

Figure 8 illustrates the bag of figure 6 when inflated. The polyamide yarns of the bag body are preferably unstabilised and therefore shrink in a controlled manner up to 20% during finishing of the fabric. The aramid straps 22 do not shrink and thus remain slack within the finished bag body 16. The shape of the inflated bag can be adjusted by changing the points of contact between the aramid straps 22 and the upper and lower fabrics 10, 12 by changing the programmed pattern.

In figure 8 the bag inflated depth is indicated by 'a' and its width by 'b'. The reference 'c' indicates the distance between the upper attachment points 26 and 28. To increase the ratio a/b the distance c is increased whereas to decrease the ratio a/b the distance c is decreased. The straps 22 may be provided singly, in pairs, or in sets of more than two. Weftwise only, warpwise only, or both warp and weftwise straps may be provided. The latter gives more control of the inflated shape of the bag 16.

In another embodiment of the invention the "straps" may be formed of low tenacity yarn and be very short, as at 22' in Figures 14 and 15. Thus the upper and lower fabrics are effectively joined together by the straps 22' which will break during inflation of the bag. This provides a "tearing" effect which will control bag shape during inflation thus absorbing energy and reducing the risk of "bag slap" without the need of conventional straps or tethers.

An alternative way of forming a more conventional strap 22 is illustrated in Figure 16. This is by weaving a third (and possibly a fourth) layer 52 of fabric during the weaving process, attached to the main bag body in the centre. The area of attachment may be circular, square, or any other desired shape to suit end-use. Moreover, the weave pattern may be plain for the main area of the fabric layer 52 and hopsack where it is attached to the upper fabric 10. This would compensate for the high yarn density.

Once woven and finished, the extra layer 52 is cut so as to remove the shaded area 54 (in Figure 16(b)), leaving "straps" 22, the free ends of which can be sewn into the throat area of the bag in a conventional manner, after turning the bag inside-out and cutting the throat hole.

The extra layer 52 can be coated in a conventional process, e.g. with a chlorobutadiene rubber such as Neoprene, to provide a degree of binding of the warp and weft yarns before cutting.

If a fourth layer of fabric (not shown) is woven, attached to the lower fabric 12, and processed as described above, the free ends of the upper and lower straps 22 may be joined to one another once the bag is turned inside out, to give a similar construction to Figure 8.

In a particular example 470 decitex high-shrink nylon yarn was chosen to enable a tight weave to be produced. However heavier yarns may be preferable in certain circumstances where the bag may be coated and in this case the weave density will be more open. For even lighter bags a yarn of 235 decitex or 350 decitex may be used. The yarn is unstabilised to allow shrinkage after weaving thus giving a tighter weave after the fabric has been finished. The throat construction can be made by conventional sewing methods after hot cutting a hole in the centre of one face of the bag. The throat connects to a conventional gas generator to produce the inflation of the bag in use.

In certain cases it is preferable to change the weave pattern in the area of the seam or join portion 14 to a 3/3 hopsack in order to give the same amount of take up in this area as there is in the plain weave top and bottom portions of the bag. This form of weave is illustrated in Figure 9. The preferred width of seam is about 20mm.

With this method of air bag construction it is possible to incorporate combined venting and filtering at the weaving stage.

In one method, illustrated in Figure 10, a vent/filter 33 is formed on the back face or lower fabric 12 by weaving a circle of open construction. This annular ring 33 may be anywhere between the outer join, or seam portion, 14 and the central area at which it is intended to mount the gas generator. The main fabric may be plain weave as before and the seam 14 hopsack. The vent/filter may be 3/3 weave compared to a 1/1 weave on the other face. If an alternative shape of area 33 is desired this can be programmed.

It is preferable here to use symmetrical weave patterns to reduce stress concentrations and differences in tension during the shock loading of deployment.

In another embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 12, a reinforced area for attaching the gas generator is provided by weaving two reinforced bands 34 & 36, in warp and weft respectively to form a cross. Extra yarns are provided in these areas over and above the normal yarns from another beam.

In the centre of the so-formed cross there is thus made an area 37, with double yarn density thereby providing a reinforced area for the generator.

This reinforced area 37 can be used for simply cutting a hole or holes, to match the pattern required for the generator mounting, without any further reinforcements being necessary. The fabrics 10 & 12 may be plain weave and the seam 14 a 3/3 hopsack as before, thus the area 37 will be a double-density plain weave.

Where the reinforced centre section is utilised, it is often preferable to construct the required throat reinforcement by welding or moulding a rigid or semi-rigid ring of compatible material, in the case illustrated of Nylon 6/6, directly to the material of the bag mounting face.

Such a construction is illustrated in Figure 13. A ring 44 is assembled from two components placed either side of the fabric 12. On the internal face of each ring component is an annular groove 48 in which a weld "gasket" of consumable material 49 sits. On completion of the weld process this material fuses to the fabric and ring component, giving a homogeneous joint.

The ring provides a central aperture 46 giving the gas generator access to the interior of the bag and is provided with holes completely through the construction 50 in certain points by which means the generator is attached.

A moulded ring may be manufactured to a very similar design but is made using injection moulding techniques with the fabric positioned inside a pressurised tool.

Where throat constructions as above are made, accurate location of the centre point is achieved by coloured yarns 38, 40 which are woven in warp and weft as illustrated in Figure 11. The principle of selecting a coloured yarn, e.g. in the weft direction, can also be used to create a code, such as a bar code, which can be used, for example, to uniquely identify the bag or batch by encoding a serial number or the like.

Use of a lower count of yarn, for example 235 decitex or 350 decitex, may in certain instances be advantageous. Advantages would include lower weight and lower packing volumes. However this may necessitate an alteration in the weaving of the join or seam 14 owing to limitations of the Jacquard machine used.

Specifically, it may be necessary to jump two yarns at a time because there are not sufficient hooks available to make the finer fabric in this area.

The bag of the invention provides a simple and less expensive alternative to current designs of vehicle inflatable air bags. The invention may especially advantageously be used in recently discussed European systems and in side impact systems where space and cost are at a premium.

## Claims

1. A method of manufacturing an air bag by weaving on a loom which comprises forming at least an upper and lower fabric simultaneously and causing the two fabrics to be combined in selected areas whereby to define and enclose or substantially enclose space, characterised in that straps to limit and control the degree of inflation of the bag are woven-in at the same time that the bag is produced.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 in which the selected areas define seams and the bag is formed by cutting within the seams.
3. A method as claimed in either of claims 1 or 2 in which the weave is tight in at least the upper or "face" side and is chosen in accordance with the following formula

$$T = D \times W / (W + I)$$

wherein:

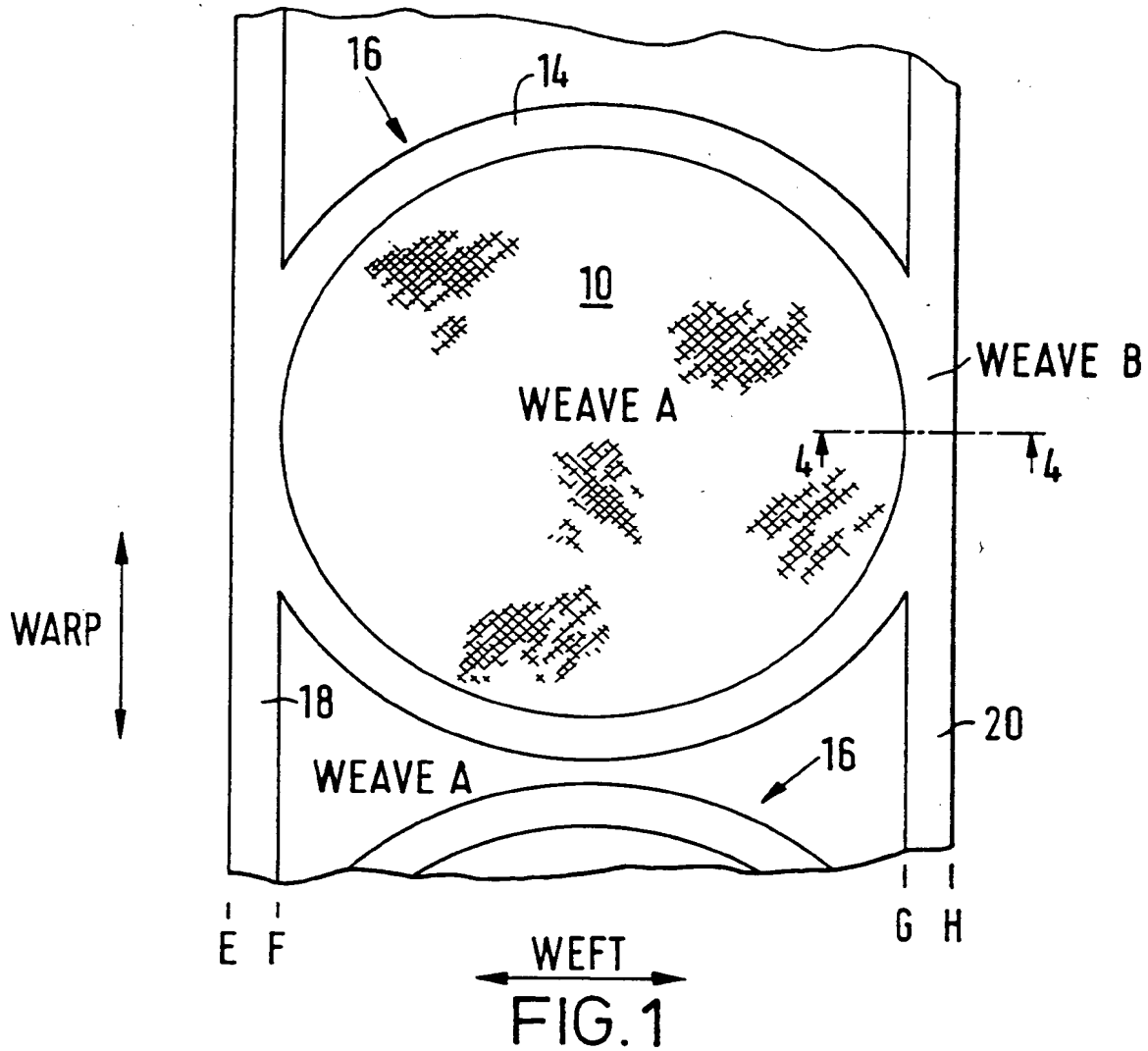
- T = No. of threads/cm
- D = No. of thread diameters/cm
- W = No. of threads/repeat of weave
- I = No. of intersections/repeat of weave

4. A method as claimed in claims 1 to 3 in which the straps are of aramid yarns and the fabrics

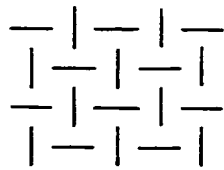
are of shrinkable yarns.

5. A method as claimed in claim 1 to 3 in which straps are of short lengths of low tenacity yarns which will tear on inflation of the bag to provide the necessary control and energy absorption. 5
6. A method as claimed in claim 5 in which a third layer of fabric is woven during the weaving process attached to one of the fabrics in the centre, the extra layer is cut so as to leave straps, the free ends of which can be sewn into the throat area of the bag after turning the bag inside-out and cutting the throat hole. 10  
15
7. A method as claimed in claim 6 in which a fourth layer of fabric is woven attached to the other fabric, and is cut away so as to leave straps, the free ends of the upper and lower straps being joined to one another once the bag is turned inside out. 20
8. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7 in which at least one of the fabrics has an area woven in a more open construction whereby to act as a vent/filter. 25
9. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 in which the upper and lower fabrics are combined in a seam which comprises a hopsack weave. 30
10. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 in which the upper and lower fabrics are combined in a seam which comprises a number of cross-overs of the upper and lower fabrics. 35
11. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10 in which the bag is substantially circular. 40
12. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 11 in which the fabrics are woven from synthetic yarns such as polyamide, polyester, polyolefin, including polyethylene and polypropylene, acrylic, aramid, carbon, glass, ceramic, or natural fibre yarns. 45
13. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 12 in which the yarns are in the form of mono- or multi- filaments or staple fibres. 50
14. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 13 in which the yarn counts are in the range 100 to 2000 Dtex. 55
15. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 14 carried out on a loom selected from those

having a Jacquard or equivalent mechanism, specifically an open shed, closed shed, centre shed, double lift, mechanical or electronic Jacquard, especially the latter, including water jet, air jet, shuttle, projectile, needle or rapier (rigid or flexible) looms.



WEAVE A (PLAIN)



2 LAYERS

FIG. 2

WEAVE B (HOPSACK)

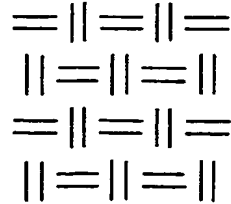


FIG. 3

FIG. 4a

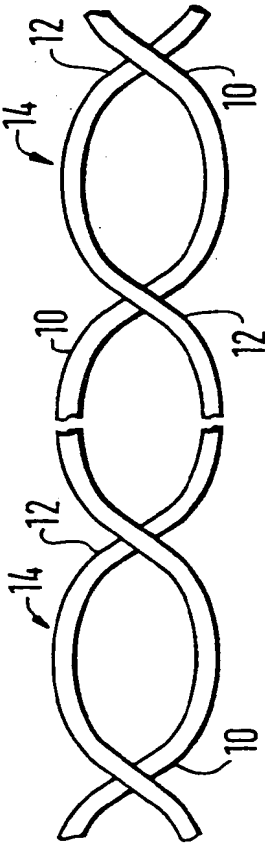
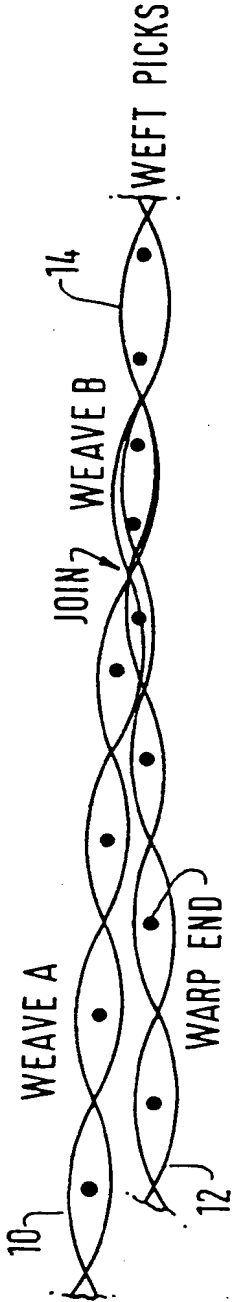


FIG. 4b

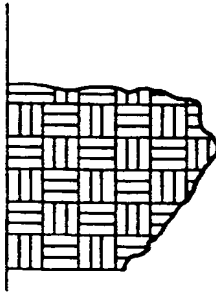


FIG. 9a



FIG. 9b

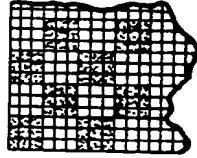


FIG. 9b



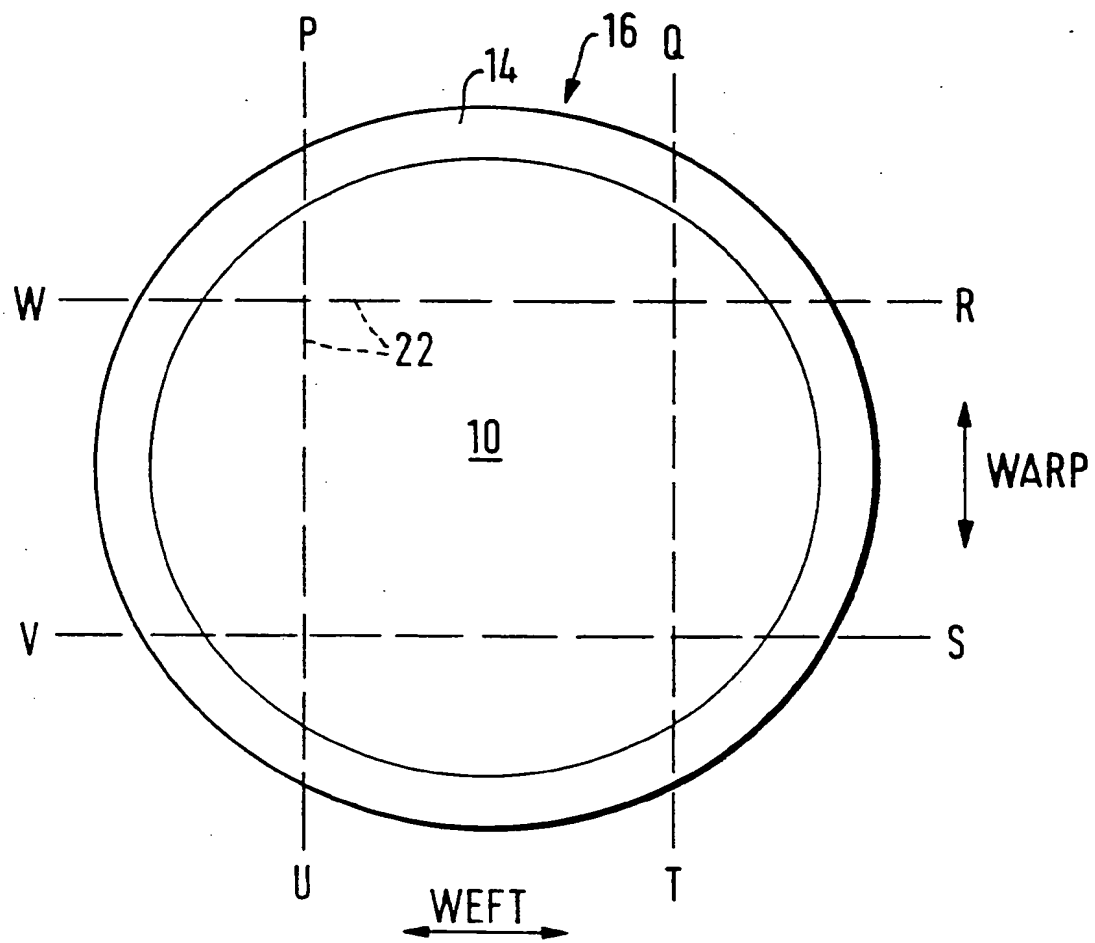


FIG.5

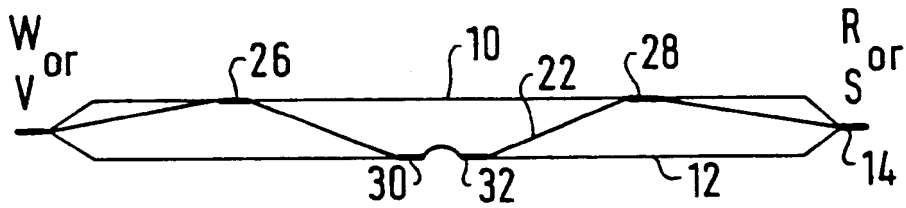


FIG. 6

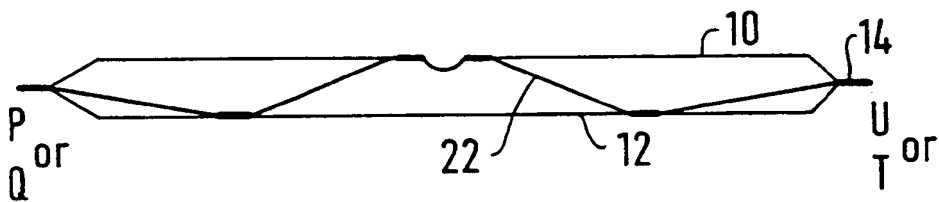


FIG. 7

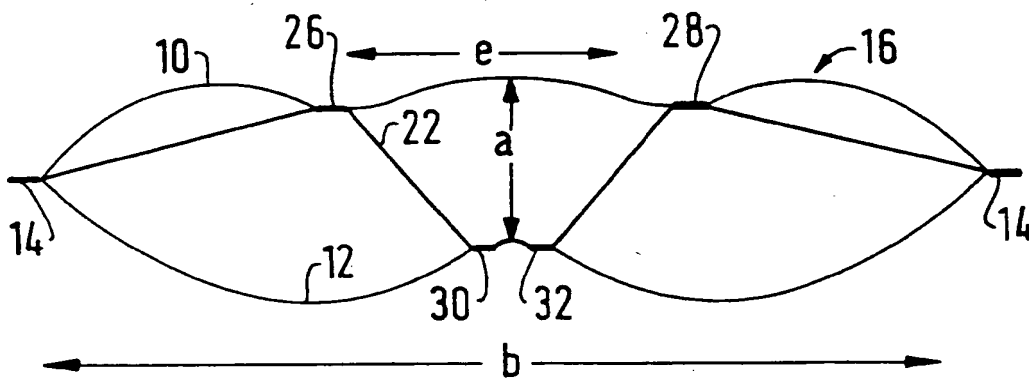


FIG. 8

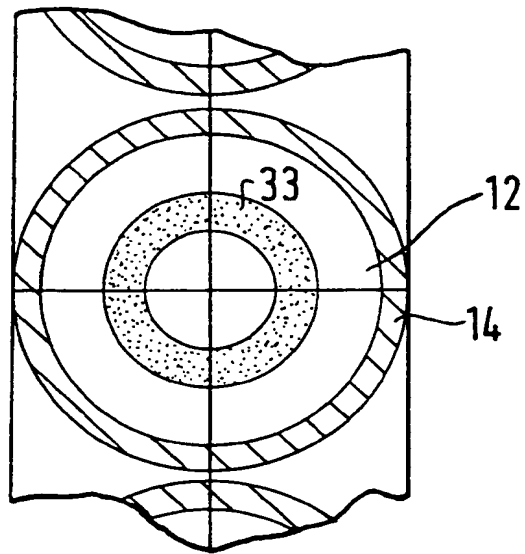


FIG. 10

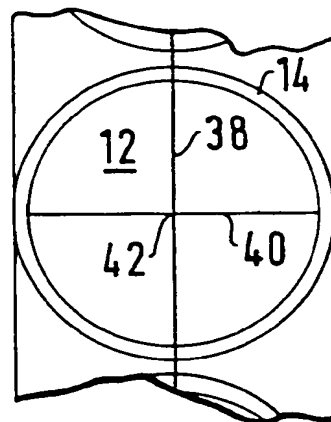


FIG. 11a

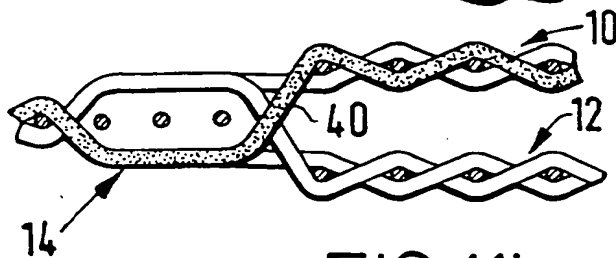


FIG. 11b

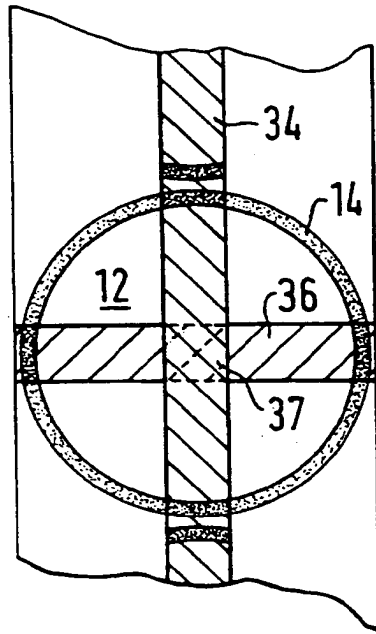


FIG. 12

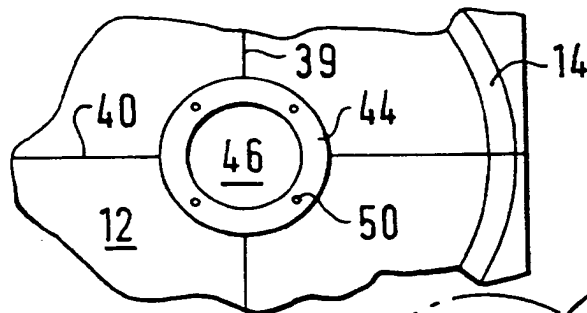


FIG. 13a

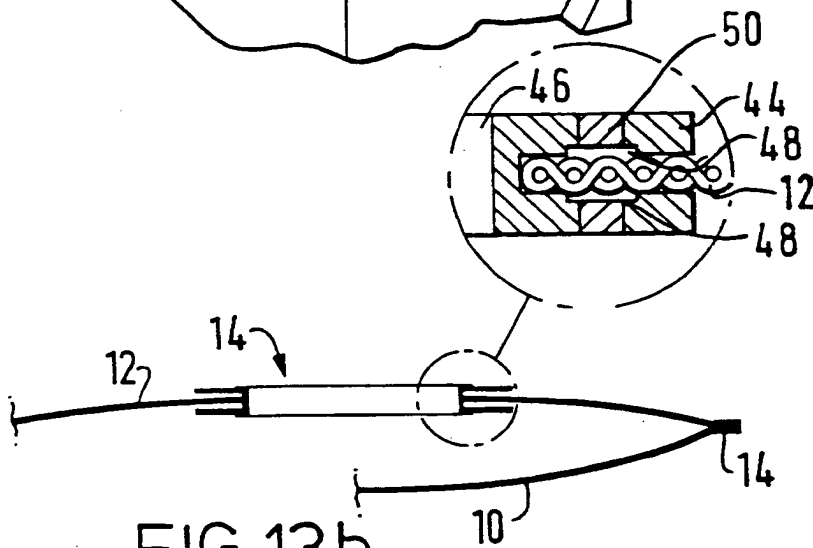


FIG. 14a

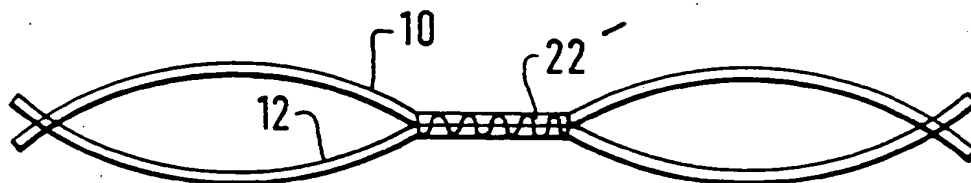


FIG. 14b

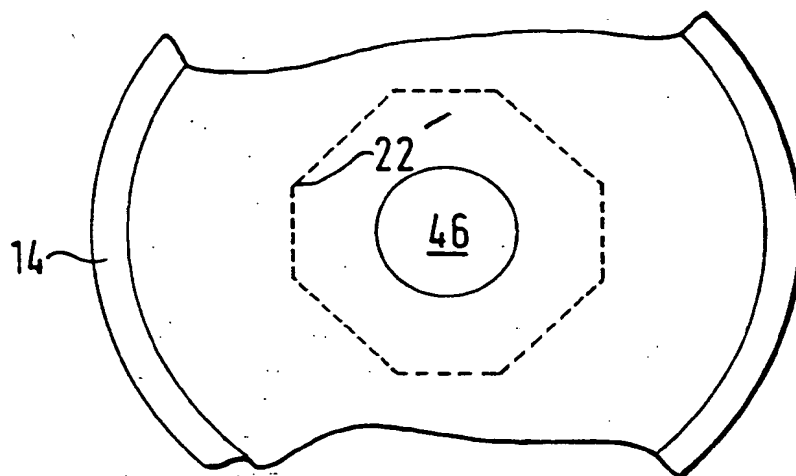
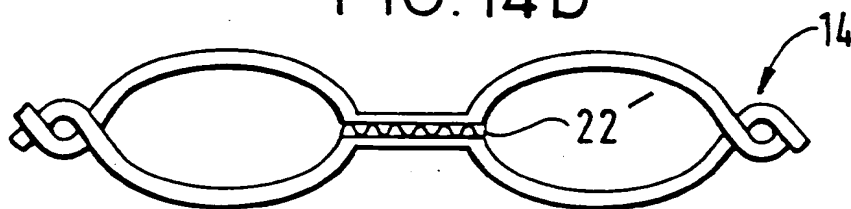


FIG. 15

FIG.16a

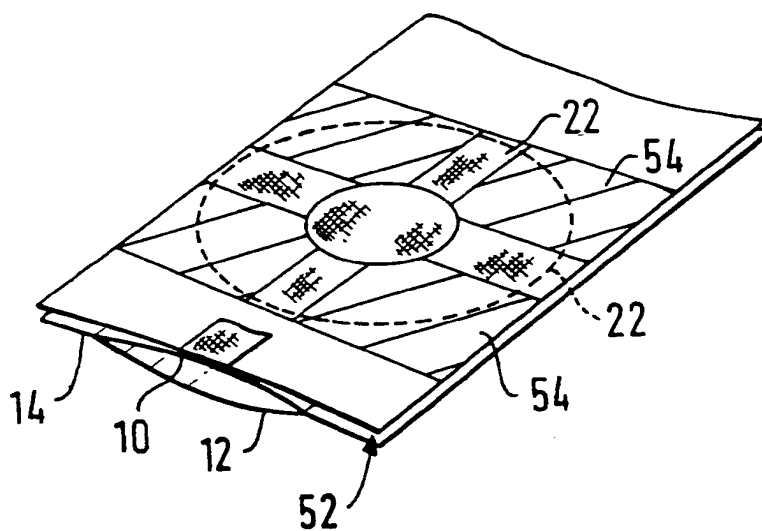
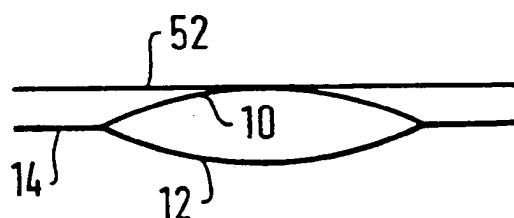


FIG. 16b



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